

#3

Name _____
Date _____
Period _____

Group A Quiz

1. Encoding is...

- A. the processing of information into the memory system
- B. the encoding of picture images
- C. the encoding of sound, especially the sound of words
- D. the encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words

2. Visual Encoding is...

- A. the processing of information into the memory system
- B. the encoding of picture images
- C. the encoding of sound, especially the sound of words
- D. the encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words

3. Acoustic Encoding is...

- A. the processing of information into the memory system
- B. the encoding of picture images
- C. the encoding of sound, especially the sound of words
- D. the encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words

4. Semantic Encoding is...

- A. the processing of information into the memory system
- B. the encoding of picture images
- C. the encoding of sound, especially the sound of words
- D. the encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words

5. Mental pictures: a powerful aid to effortful processing, especially when combined with semantic encoding.

- A. Mnemonics
- B. Chunking
- C. Panthers
- D. Imagery

6. Memory aids, especially those techniques that use vivid imagery and organizational devices.

- A. Mnemonics
- B. Chunking
- C. Panthers
- D. Imagery

7. Organizing items into familiar, manageable units; often occurs automatically.

- A. Mnemonics
- B. Chunking
- C. Panthers
- D. Imagery

8. (True/False) Memories are ranked by importance and magnitude of the event.

9. (True/False) Chunking is the process in which memories separate themselves.

10. (True/False) Imagery assists effortful processing.

#4/#5

Short Term/Long Term Memory Quiz:

1. Iconic memory is
 - a. our ability to remember auditory stimuli for 3 to 4 seconds
 - b. really good memory
 - c. our ability to remember scenes in amazing detail for a few tenths of a second
2. Echoic memory is
 - a. remembering echos
 - b. our ability to remember auditory stimuli for 3 to 4 seconds
 - c. our ability to remember a location
3. ____ provides a neural basis for learning and remembering associations.
 - a. THC
 - b. TLC
 - c. LTP
4. Are random numbers or random letters more easily remembered?
5. Who is Rajan Mahadevan and what did he do?
6. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle said that the brain has a certain amount of space for memory, which can't be extended. True/False
7. Where do memories reside?
8. Memories are not flexible. True/False
9. We can process a limitless amount of information. True/False
10. Short term memories are limited by:
 - a. Duration and capacity.
 - b. Time.
 - c. Location of the brain used.

#6

How Do We Store Our Memories Review

1. The stress in your body triggers _____ changes that arouse brain areas and can produce memories.
 - a. hormonal
 - b. emotional
 - c. physical
 - d. mental
2. Nerve cells must _____ through synapses.
 - a. grow
 - b. reproduce
 - c. communicate
 - d. die
3. What is long term potentiation?

4. A clear memory of an emotional or significant moment or event are...
 - a. long term potentiation
 - b. implicit memories
 - c. flashbulb memories
 - d. explicit memories
5. Where are explicit memories stored?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebellum
 - c. thalamus
 - d. hippocampus

TRUE or FALSE

1. One can learn without having explicit memories of the event. _____.
2. When learning occurs less of the neurotransmitters release serotonin at certain synapses. _____.
3. Implicit memory is also called nondeclarative or procedural memory. _____.
4. The left hippocampus is verbal not visual. _____.
5. Implicit memories are actual memories and explicit memories are skills. _____.

QUIZ #7/8

Multiple Choice:

1. To most people memory is _____, the ability to retrieve information not in conscious awareness.

- A. Encoding
- B. Storage
- C. Recall
- D. Relearning

2. What are the anchor points you can use to access the target information when you want to retrieve it later?

- A. Retrieval cues
- B. Storage web
- C. Priming
- D. Memory points

3. Who discovered that when you put yourself back in the context where you experienced something can prime your memory retrieval.

- A. Duncan Godden
- B. Alan Baddeley
- C. Both A/B
- D. William James

4. Being in a context similar to one we've been in before may trigger the experience of _____.

- A. Emotion
- B. Déjà vu
- C. Memory
- D. None of the above

3. T/F the philosopher-psychologist that called priming "wakening of associations" was Alan Baddeley.

4. T/F When we are in one state (be it sober or drunk) we more easily recalled when we are in that state again.

5. T/F if you learn something once and forget it, it will be harder for you to relearn the second time.

True or False:

6. T/F multiple- choice questions tests our recognition.

1. T/F meeting someone who reminds us of someone we've previously met can awaken our associated feelings about that earlier person.

2. T/F tastes, smells, and sights often evoke our recall associated episodes.

Name: _____

#9 Quiz

1. Mood-congruent memory is
 - a. the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information
 - b. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information
 - c. the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood
2. Proactive Interference is
 - a. the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information
 - b. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information
 - c. the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood
3. Retroactive interference is
 - a. the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information
 - b. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information
 - c. the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood

Is it a sin of forgetting or distortion?

Write F if its one of the Three Sins of Forgetting or write D if it's one of the Three Sins of Distortion

1. Absent-Mindedness _____

2. Misattributuion _____

3. Transience _____

4. Blocking _____

5. Suggestibility _____

6. Bias _____

One sin of intrusion

Write the one sin of intrusion

Name _____

Quiz:

#10

Drew Creeger

1. People's initial interpretations influence their _____ memories.
 - a. assumed
 - b. discriminate
 - c. perceptual
 - d. consecutive
2. T/F. Imagined events later seem more familiar, thus the more vividly we can imagine, the more likely we are to inflate our memories.
3. T/F. Children are inaccurate eyewitnesses when interviewed by a neutral person who asks non-leading questions.
4. _____ is when we retain the memory of the event, but not the context in which we acquired it
 - a. source amnesia
 - b. discerning false memories
 - c. discerning true memories
 - d. none of the above
5. _____ occurs partly because visualizing something and actually perceiving it activate similar brain areas.
 - a. false memories
 - b. perceptual memories
 - c. misattribution
 - d. imagination inflation
6. T/F. False memories created by suggested misinformation and misattributed sources may feel as real as true memories and may be very persistent.
7. T/F. After consecutive retellings of a memory, guessed details absorb into falsely observed memories.
8. Memories we derive from _____ have more detail than memories we derive from _____.
 - a. experience, imagination
 - b. experience, misattribution
 - c. imagination, experience
 - d. feelings, imagination inflation
9. Memories of _____ are more restricted to the gist of the supposed event - the associated meanings and feelings.
 - a. imagination inflation
 - b. imagined experiences
 - c. misleading information
 - d. observed events
10. T/F. When cognitive interviewing techniques are used, accurate recall increases.